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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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One point of difference between Cleveland and McKinley is that when the latter goes on a pleasure trip he takes his wife and family, while the former took a gun andwell, something else.

It has been so long since European corany battles or military operations that they are pardonable for trying to make the most out of the present one, especially as it is not

If Judge Showalter holds the 3-cent-fare law unconstitutional it is to be hoped the Citizens' Company will not bring suit to recover the back fares of the last few days. That would be in accordance with corporation ethics, but it would not be wise.

It will be better for all concerned when state legislatures learn, once for all, that it is useless to try to override or break down the Constitution of the United States. It would not be a bad idea for every member-elect of each Legislature to read both that and the Constitution of the State before entering upon his duties.

The London Standard says: "The Sultan had ample excuse for striking back, but verses, the gratification of Berlin and St. Petersburg may be qualified by London, Paris and Rome." This hints at an alliance between England, France and Italy against Russia Germany and Austria. They are a neighborly lot over there.

April 3 the Journal said editorially: "If the present situation does not lead to a general war it is pretty sure to lead to a readjustment of alliances. Indications are that Russia and France will separate, the latter forming an alliance with England and the former with Germany." This forecast seems likely to be verified, though the readjustment will be somewhat more comprehensive in joining Austria with Russia and Germany. This will almost force France and England together.

The selection of George F. McCulloch for chairman of the Republican state central nmittee insures the party the services of an intelligent, positive and earnest man at the head of its organization. Mr. McCulhad a large experience with affairs in which he has displayed large capacity for organization. No man in the gas belt has been more active and successful in stimulating its development. In whatever duty or responsibility he has been called he has been equal to the task. For these reasons the Journal predicts that he will be an efficient chairman of the state central committee.

The Chicago papers are red hot over the orations. So conservative a paper as the Chicago Journal has a double leaded editorial with the caption "Beware of the Lamppost," in which it says:

all means of persuasion have failed? Is it incumbent upon a law-abiding people to mit tamely when it is proposed to deprive them of their rights for fifty years? nese questions may be answered effectively by asking others. Was it right for the of England to rise against Charles 1? Was it right for the people of America to rise against George III? We are back again to the great fundamental problems of We are concerned with the asic principle of self-government and home

This is suggestive and perhaps inflammatory, but the situation is somewhat inflam-

It is quite evident that Representative nearing his end. The fall which he had from a street car some two weeks impaired vitality were greatly against him, his recovery. Mr. Holman is in his sevenalmost continuously since 1859. For many services in this regard were of some value, though they often begot a suspicion that sing for effect. There have been It is greatly to Mr. Holman's there has never been the slightest imputation of his personal integrity.

The Journal hears with pleasure that State Tax Commissioner Walker is going to Blackford county to investigate the propnies operating there, including the Standpanies. The Journal has repeatedly called to the fact that these wealthy of not being Indiana corporations, have justice it would seem that they ought to be taxed on the wealth they are thus producing from Indiana soil. Oil is a mineral as much as coal, or building stone, and it would hardly be contended that they a foreign company for export to ufacturing butter out of Indiana cream or | Citizens' Company was granted in 1864, and

course, be taxed on their output. Why not soil? The farmer pays taxes on the prodcorporations on the product they extract from below? The question calls for thorough

CORPORATION LAWS AND METHODS. The recent address of ex-President Harrison before the students of Michigan University dwelt upon two matters which especially called for remedial legislation, viz., the placing of restrictions on the growing power of corporations and the more equal distribution of the burdens of taxation. On the first point he said:

Five-sixths of the voters of the country favor a revision of corporation laws, limiting the purposes for which corporations may be organized, supervising the issuing of stocks and bonds and putting other re-straints upon them. * * A way must be devised to place corporations under proper restraint and to bring to the tax roll the vast aggregate of untaxed personal property, but it will never be accomplished by the impulsive nodgepodge methods of sixty-day legislatures. The executive and judicial forces of the government act quickly and directly. The legislative forces, hampered by the conditions surrounding them and the greater complications of the questions before them, seem to be inadequate. It is more difficult to reform laws must be framed by commissions composed of the ablest men in the he public to present suggestions and ob-

the proportion too high when he said that five-sixths of the voters of the country party, to protest against the passage of a lingly difficult to liberate them. bill which proposes to enlarge the powers city and place them quite beyond the reach of municipal control. There is scarcely a city of any size in the United States that has not had trouble with its street-railroad companies, and with the smaller cities i only a question of time when they will The farmers do not know much the aggressions of street-railway companies, but they feel the grip of the steam-railway companies in more ways than one, and while they do not always know what hurts them they know something is wrong. So it is probably safe to adopt General Harrison's estimate that five-sixths of the voters of the country are in favor of reform in corporation laws and methods. One of the matters referred to in the passage quoted as demanding remedial legislation is "the issuing of stocks and bonds." If this particular phase of corporation abuse has been more generally practiced by steam-railroad corporations than by street-railroad companies it is probably because the former have been longer in existence and offer a wider field for inflating values and vaporizing stocks. But at the present rate of progress streetrailway companies bid fair to become good second in the art of vaporization. The present status of the Citizens' Company of this city, if a corporation which is one-third on the ground and two-thirds in the air can be said to have a status, shows that the alien owners of this property are adepts in the corporate art of

making something out of nothing.

General Harrison recognizes the existence

of an evil and the necessity for reform, but he deprecates hasty and ineffectual action. He recognizes, as every person must who gives the subject a little thought, that the evil is strongly fortified and powerfully backed, and that it has the prestige of custom and legal recognition in its favor. Moreover, corporate greed and aggression are organized, whereas the cause of popular rights against such corporations is rarely, if ever, organized. A system that has been built up by years of stealthy and well-directed effort, aided by loose egislation and friendly decisions of the courts, is not to be broken up or reformed in a day. Even the restriction of its evils will be found a difficult task and one that will require time and co-operative effort to accomplish. In view of the difficulty of getting the average legislature to deal intelligently with the question, General Harrison suggests that the desired legislation should be formulated by a commission Humphrey bills, which propose to turn the | composed of able men and with ample time ity over bound hand and foot to the cor- to thoroughly study the subject. That is with the reform movement. In fact, that Shall we deprecate the use of force when | could not be created without previous action by the Legislature. The first thing to do, therefore, is to secure a state Legislature and a City Council heartily in favor of and fully pledged to enact legislation restricting the powers and regulating the any political party should be elected to the years who is not unequivocally pledged on this subject, and every city and town in the State that has a corporation enjoying a municipal franchise should see that its members of the Legislature are similarly pledged. The first step toward legislative favor of the people the restraint of corporations should be made a topic of discussion

and an issue in every election. MUNICIPAL RIGHTS AND FRANCHISES

The experience of this city during the

last few years with the Citizens' Streetfreedom and rights should be a perpetual reminder of the folly and danger of granting wide-open franchises to corporations. City councils know a good deal more about this subject now than they did twenty-five or thirty years ago, but even now they are not as vigilant and zealous of municipal are apt to forget that they stand same relation to the city that the directors do to a corporation, and that when they deal with a corporation asking for a franchise they are dealing with organized capital in the hands of shrewd and perhaps scope or duration of a grant. City councils, with little regard for the distant future what they are giving away. That was the

cities. It seems incredible now that the ent company a charter with an exclusive ucts of the surface of the earth; why not | right to all the streets and alleys for thirty years, subsequently extended seven years, without exacting a dollar in return and with even the provision regarding service and street paving so loose as to be practically ineffective. The Council was apparently so anxious for a street railway that it fairly threw the charter at the company's head, oblivious that it was giving away a gold mine. The company got all it asked for at the beginning, and since then has taken what it wanted, partly because its legal advisers were so much shrewder than the city's and partly because whenever a contest arose a few members of the Council had the company's collar on their necks. The Council of 1864 seems to have had no conception of the future growth of the city or the value of the franchise it was giving away. Even five years later, when the company had only fifteen miles of track, a local historian

It is believed that the extension of one of the present fines and the construction of one other short line will afford ample street-railway facilities for a population of 100,000. Then the enterprise will be an unmake wise laws than to interpret or ex- equaled investment. Few cities present so ecute them. It seems to me that the great | many advantages for a system of street | railways at once efficient and cheaply maintained as Indianapolis. Its streets are so states. They must have time to thoroughly | level that one horse or mule can do the study the subject. Opportunity must be | work of two where the grades are heavier. given to the interests to be affected and to | Besides, the teams are changed four times a day, so that no animal is overtaxed, unjections. There should be no attempt to less, as will sometimes happen in spite of bring in the millennium on the morrow. It | the vigilance of men and officers, a careless would be too sudden. The ideal cannot be | or brutal driver does it by reckless drivreached at a step. But we should face and | ing. and the losses from abuse or exhaustion are proportionately light.

Probably General Harrison did not place The lesson of this failure to foresee the future growth of the city and the latent value of its street-railway system is as apfavor a revision of corporation laws putting | plicable to-day as it was thirty years ago, salutary restraints on the organization and | The city's contracts should be made with management of corporations. Certainly reference to the distant future, and its that proportion would not be too high for rights should not be recklessly granted this city at present. Neither would it be away in the vain expectation that they can too high for Chicago, where citizens' mass | be resumed at pleasure. It is very easy to meetings are being held, irrespective of the city's hands, but once tied exceed- I could have turned out."

of the street-railroad corporations of that The people of this city are gradually finding out where they are "at" on the streetrailroad question, at least on the legal phases of it, and one or two more decisions will define the situation clearly. This much is clear now: The City Company is non est, and the Citizens' Company has an indisputable right to the exclusive use of all the streets of the city until 1901. Then the question of perpetual charter will have to be decided in the courts unless it shall be held to have been previously decided by the Legislature in a way that shall be held valid. It is conceded on all hands that the Legisature can repeal the charter or declare it ended in 1901, and to that end the efforts of the people should be directed. As to the -cent-fare law the indications are that the United States Court will take jurisdiction and grant an injunction against the enforcement of that law, thus virtually settling that question till the expiration of the charter of the Citizens' Company.

The Hartford Courant wants somebody o write a political novel based on American life. It wouldn't go. American readers have a political serial running in their newspapers 365 days of the year and would rather have their novels treat of other themes. Besides, no work of fiction could ever be as dramatic and exciting as certain hapters of the serial, say those published about the first week in November. The best of novels would be tame in comparison.

It is evident from the remarks of Mr. H. Sellers McKee, of the Citizens' Streetrailroad Company, and his Pittsburg attorney, that they are still of opinion that money and good will can be secured by antagonizing a whole community. They

will learn better in time.

A Substitute for Olive Oil. Chemist Wiley, of the Department Agriculture at Washington, told an audience to which he was talking the other day on the subject of food values that the coming salad oil will be made of sunflower seed. It is a perfect substitute for olive oil, he says, and will be so cheap that it may be used on the poor man's table. This is a hint to enterprising farmers and manufacturers, but there is reason to suspect that mere cheapness will not bring the table, especially if the man is not foreign it among many people able to afford its use at any price. It is an unreasonable dislike, too, since it cannot be denied that a pure vegetable oil has qualities that make it superior to animal fats that with every are may contain disease germs. Argument and illustration do little good, however, in combatting this prejudice, as the history of cottonseed oil shows. When that first effort was made to bring it into domestic ise as a substitute for lard, but with little success, in spite of all the weird tales told of danger in the hog product. Occasionally a housewife rose superior to prejudice and ority turned from it with scorn and continue to do so when they know it has been used in the preparation of their food. When they do not know, they eat potatoes, or doughnuts, or other viands fried in it with the greatest satisfaction, and the hot biscuit so dear to the American palate and so trying to his stomach is devoured without aware if all the stories as to the adulteration of lard with oil are to be believed. But the willing substitution of oil for animal about by reasoning. This circumstance. however, need not hinder the cultivation of sunflower seed as a perfect substitute for the oily but costly olive. A sufficiently large market for salad oil already exists to

In bringing the general assembly to Wia heavy responsibility, and for the sake of | after adjournment, and poor old Tom Reed their church and of the State should leave nothing undone that will conduce to the comfort and convenience of the delegates o be treated like a camp meeting or a immer school made up largely of young people who are ready to accommodate themselves to crowded quarters and indifferent byist" at the top of his voice. fare for the sake of the social and intellectual privileges to be secured. Many of the dance are advanced in years and have so and refinements of modern city life at its | with hair of that color ought never to use best that they cannot readily adapt themselves to conditions of a different sort. while anything that by comparison might comfort if not serious ills, especially where is important for all concerned that as little cause for complaint be given as possible. Reports from Winona show that much uilding is being done, and, without doubt, those in charge are using every effort to provide for the guests in such a way that they will not regret having come to the Russell Sage, it is said, has been obliged Indiana Chautauqua; but much is yet to be accomplished in the short time remaining, and the gentlemen who are engaged in prove satisfactory and the assembly is made comfortable, as the managers are out loud.

confident will be the case, this new deequally on the oil they draw from Indiana | City Council could have granted the pres- | parture of the staid association will be an example for other conventions of its kind and Winona will win deserved fame.

> A writer in the London Mail acknowledges that Captain Mahan's "Nelson" is a great book, but confesses that his enjoyment of it is considerably interfered with by his irritation at the American spelling. With the best will in the world to be broad-minded in etymological matters," he says, "I cannot reconcile myself to seeing harbour spelt 'harbor,' and splendour set down as 'splendor.' " This admission will fill the soul of the long-suffering American readers with joy. From time out of mind they have been forced to submit to English factions in spelling when they read English books. They are irritated by the superfluous "u" in honor and humor and favor and the like class of words, to say nothing of the two "gs" in wagon and the extra "I" in traveler, traveling, reveler, reveling, etc., which best usage here has done away with. Captain Mahan is an American and his book was first printed in this country which explains why readers there are getting a taste of their own medicine.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Social Discontent. "Doesn't it make you sad when you think of the poor?" "Why, no, not particularly. It makes me

mad, though, when I think of the rich." The Flippant Girl. "Woman!" said he, bitterly, "you have a

heart of ice." "I think it very bad taste," said the flippant girl, poutingly, "to compare one's thorax to a refrigerator."

Lost Chance. Simmons-What on earth are you so blue about?

Timmons-I was thinking of this awful European war. "I didn't know you were so sympathetic."

"Sympathy be darn; I don't see why they could not have waited until Thanksgiving time to pull it off. Just think of the jokes Could George Have Stood It?

"The latest acquisition," said the private secretary, "is a parrot some admiring con-"Sent me, please," said the President, mildly, "send it away at once. I know George Washington never owned a parrot.

"How?" "He couldn't have helped lying about it. "Characteristically Western." To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

"Fifteen professors fired."-Indianapolis This is a characteristic piece of Western university intelligence, put in a character-

stically Western way.-New York Evening In the above excerpt from Sunday's Journal there exist simultaneously elements of much diversion and profound pathos. Cannot something be done to broaden the New York mind, or, at least, to influence it in the direction of home missions, when it

feels a reformatory "spell" coming on?

In the first place, Indiana is not properly "Western," relatively to the New York Sun office any more than East Aurora, N. Y., is "Western;" and there appear to be some brighter people in East Aurora, where the Philistine is published, than there are in New York city, where the Sun and the Bookman are published. If the phrase "fifteen professors fired" is "characteristically Western" let us look for a brief period into the "characteristically Western" emanations from New York city. For several months I have been submerged in admiration of the "new literary criticism" as set forth in the pages of that sublimely flippant Eastern literary journal, the Bookman the New York periodical which spells George Eliot with two "ls" and which not George Eliot with long ago advised Marte Corelli-misguided daughter of Charles Mackay-to "let up on ner rhetoric and put more stress on her syntax." In the December Bookman, 1896, ppeared an article entitled "The New hild and Its Picture Books," and signed presumably Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, editor of the Bookman; from its columns I append a few quotations, illustrating emphatically two points, viz., that lapsing into slang phrase is not by any means "characteristically Western," for literary missionaries from New York Extracts from Bookman article:

The Educationalist is great on method. "If he once pulls Froebel on you, you "He is evidently a good deal of an ass. "There is something to be said in behalf f the psychological racket." "Shallow-pated young men and rattle brained young women who would have to carry a hod or go and get married."

'Personally we don't care how much he raids around in the field of education." "After grabbing the schools and coercing the teachers, they are now slopping over into another field "She bursts in on the penetralia of childhood and knocks its household gods to smithereens. "Then she gets down to work and trots out her own substitutes for these things

"None of this for the wise young lady who now runs things. "Characteristically Western" forsooth! EMMA CARLETON.

New Albany, Ind., April 20. Leslie's Weekly. Joseph Jefferson has emerged from his annual winter retreat on Jefferson island, his eautiful plantation home west of New Orleans, and is gradually working his way north subject to the delays incident to the hospitality shown him at every Southern city where he is willing to tarry. The vetactor is younger in looks and actions than ever, to all outward appearances. and quite rejuvenated by his midwinte vacation. There are few more comfortable tomes anywhere than the actor's Italian villa, with its broad and hospitable piazzas The New Orleans newspapers recently announced the discovery of an immense salt eposit on Mr. Jefferson's land, the marketing of which is certain to add materially to his wealth. Mr. Jefferson is preparing to enjoy club life more than ever when he gets back to town. As a club man Mr. Jefferson recently participated in the breaking of a record. He was nominated for the Century Club by Mr. J. W. Alexander. president of the University Club, and secnded by Bishop Potter, president of the Century. There is an unwritten law at the Century that no candidate shall be elected until his name has been on the books six months. In this instance Mr. Jefferson, president of the Players', was elected to the sister club in less than six weeks. But here was a man of singular eligibility proposed by men of peculiarly clubbable experience.

Simpson's Lendership. Kansas City Journal

Jerry Simpson's brilliant leadership of the minority is seriously handicapped by the fact that the house only meets twice a week and immediately adjourns. But Jerry can defiantly lead his party down the aisle can't help himself.

Unkind. Washington Post.

It is always a pleasure to hear the selfpraised virtues of the lobby-pursued congressman. When a member is not quite sure of his position he proceeds to chase himself around a few blocks and yell "lob-

Injudicious.

New York Commercial Advertiser. An East Andover (N. H.) young girl was badly burned about the head and face through a celluloid comb taking fire. A girl a celluloid comb.

Economy Necessary. Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

It is understood that the numerous Mesdames Abdul Hamid had to go without stay of several weeks was involved. It | Easter bonnets because their husband found it necessary to save his money and buy a gun.

Recovering.

Times have been so hard lately that Uncle to cut down on his noon lunch of a bun and a glass of water. He has abandoned the

Michigan seems to have recovered from that habit of looking startled every time Hon. Hazen S. Pingree happens to think

IMPORTANT OFFICES FILLED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Indian Commissioner and First and Second Deputy Commissioners of Pensions Appointed.

EDITOR GARBER MADE HAPPY

AND PAUL LIEBHARDT REINSTATED

IN THE DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

Pension Boards and Fourth-Class

Postmasters Named by Mr. Fairbanks-Senate Proceedings.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 20.-Editor Michael C. Garber, of Madison, Ind., did not have to wait long to secure the postoffice of his city. As predicted recently, the Democratic incumbent is to be removed, and Mr. Garber was to-day nominated for postmaster. The charges against the present incumbent were filed by Democrats and grew out of the recent campaign. Among the nomina-

to-day were the following: WILLIAM YOUNGBLOOD, of Alabama, to be auditor for the Interior Department. JOHN A. MERRITT, of New York, to be third assistant postmaster general. JAMES L. DAVENPORT, of New Hampshire, first deputy commissioner of pen-LEVERETT M. KELLEY, of Illinois, second deputy commissioner of pensions.

tions sent to the Senate by the President

WILLIAM A. JONES, of Wisconsin, to be commissioner of Indian affairs. John P. Jackson, collector of customs for the district of San Francisco; C. B. Timber- | members of the Republican subcommittee lake, receiver of public moneys at Sterling, of the Senate finance committee which is Simon S. Matthews, register of the Land Office at Jackson, Miss.; Milton C. Phillips, attorney for the United States for the Eastern district of Wisconsin.

Army-Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Cook Fourth Infantry, to be colonel; Major Augustus H. Bainbridge, Tenth Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel; Captain R. I. Eskridge, Twenty-third Infantry, to be major; first lieutenants to be captains, A. C. Ducat, Twenty-fourth Infantry and S. O'Connor, Twenty-third Infantry; second lieutenants to be first lieutenants, H. G. Lyon, Seventeenth Infantry and George D. Moore Eighteenth Infantry; sergeant to be second lieutenant, I. L. Reeves, Fourth Infantry; corporal to be second lieutenant, Edward S. Walton, Fifteenth Infantry. Navy-Passed assistant engineer Theo-

lore F. Burgdorff, to be chief engineer. William Youngblood, of Alabama, is a member of the Republican national committee for that State and has been a leader of one of the factions in the Republican party there. He figured quite prominently in the contest for delegates a year ago, and at the St. Louis convention the men championed by Youngblood were admitted. He was an earnest supporter of Mr. McKinley during the contest.

Mr. Merritt, named for third assistant postmaster general, has been postmaster at Lockport, N. Y., and at present is president of a paper manufacturing company at Niagara Falls. Mr. Jones, who was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs, is a native Wales and came to this country in 1851. He

is a farmer by occupation and has been a school teacher. He is now a member of the isconsin Legislature, representing Iowa county. He was indorsed for the place by the Wisconsin delegation. The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Greely W. Whitford, to be United States attorney for the district of Colorado, Senator Fairbanks to-day recommended that the following be appointed fourth-class postmasters in Monroe county, Indiana: Gent, Jackson S. Nunn; Kirksville, Ellis East: Todd, William Myers; Fairfax, Henry

Modesto, Edward Robinson Senator Fairbanks has recommended the appointment of the following pension Worthington-Drs. Wm. R. Selfridge

Nikirk: South Grange, Don Browning;

Worthington; Elmer Shirts, Lyons; John Harra, Switz City. Shoals-Drs. Henry W. Shirley, Shoals Abraham W. Porter, Loogootee; Jasper N. Sims, Dover Hill. Tell City-Drs. Crawford E. Cox, Cannelton; C. M. Brucker, Tell City; D. C. Dome,

First Assistant Postmaster General Heath to-day secured the reinstatement of Paul Leibhardt, of Milton, Wayne county, Indiana, as superintendent of the dead letter office in the department in this city. Mr. Leibhardt, who is an old soldier, was removed by the last administration for being a Republican. This office pays \$2.500 year and is one of the most desirable berths in the department. It is in the classified service, which prevented any outside man not an old soldier who had previousbeen in the service from being consid ered. Mr. Leibhardt takes the place of Bernard Goode, of Michigan, who resigned. Ward Eurlingame, of Kansas, who has been employed in the postal service for seventeen years, has been promoted to be chief clerk of the dead letter office. He suceeds E. L. Reckard, duced.

The resignation of Frank T. Palmer, of in the Indian Bureau and formerly chief of the education division in that office, has been tendered at the request of the secretary and takes effect at once.

There were very few visitors at the White House to-day, it being Cabinet day. Judge Day, of Canton, the special envoy to Havana, called, but did not see the President Senator Gray, of Delaware, and Representative Bland, of Missouri, paid their respects, and Senator Cullom, of Illinois, and Representatives Foss, of Illinois, and Mc-Cleary, of Minnesota, were the others who saw Mr. McKinley. Harold Sewall, of Maine, who is an applicant for the Hawaiian mission, had an extended consultation with Mr. McKinley, but declined to make any statement regarding the subject of

Additional applications for appointment to presidential offices under the Treasury Department have been filed as follows Daniel McLeod, of Chicago, as commission er of navigation; J. E. Janssen, Wm. H Ellis and L. T. Kinsey, as collector of customs at Eureka, Cal., and Samuel Elmere at Astoria, Ore.; E. Robinson as appraiser of customs at Portland, Ore.; vessels at Memphis: J. G. Johnson as commissioner of immigration at San Francisco; as collectors of internal revenue; W. W. Acheson, at Jacksonville, Fla.; J. C. Mercer, at Leavenworth, Kan., and James A. Cheek, at Raleigh, N. C.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Cuban Question Discussed by Mr. Morgan-Agricultural Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 20 .- Senator Morgan's resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba was discussed briefly in the Senate to-day and then went over for Hale, of Maine, who has been active in opposition. Mr. Morgan again urged the need of speedy action by this country to stop witness before the committee on foreign relations, which presented a shocking conmorally impossible that the people of the United States should close their eyes to these horrors much longer. We are, he said, aroused over Greece and Crete and rors is under our nose. He wanted Americans protected and scenes worse than those in the bloody days of the Netherlands brought to an end. If the Senate passed this resolution, as he believed it would, human lives would be saved.

Mr. White stated that he had heard it intimated that the President was about to be desirable to wait the report from this the horse at the White House, however, commissioner before taking action. There was no need of awaiting further reports, dent on horseback, but drives out to one answered Mr. Morgan. The country had of the country roads in his carriage to some 3 p. m. to-day.

been deluged with reports and unimpeachable evidence for the last two years. Mr. Morgan went on to say that he expected when this commissioner came back from Cuba another one would go. In the meantime devastation, ruin, cruelty and extermination were going on in Cuba. Mr. Mason offered a resolution directing the committee on rules to report a rule provided for a limitation of debate and for

ordering the previous question. The resolution went over. The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up and passed without amendment. At 1:40 p. m. the Senate went into executive session. At 2 o'clock the legislative session was re-

sumed and the bankruptcy bill formally laid before the Senate. In the course of the debate, Mr. Allen announced that he would obstruct in every way possible any bankruptcy bill which included involuntary bankruptcy. Mr. Nelson amended his subheretofore made. Mr. Morgan gave notice p. m. to-morrow, to lay the substitute on the table. Mr. Bacon submitted numerous amendments modifying the stringency of the original bill as applicable to debtors. A resolution by Mr. Hoar was agreed to requesting the secretary of state for comprehensive information as to the machinery of government of foreign nations of which we have diplomatic relations, the taxes or excises and methods of collection, imports and exports; methods of aiding the merchant marine; discriminations against American merchant vessels; public indebt-

Another resolution, by Mr. Cullom, re-quested the secretary of the treasury for internal revenue tax on the honest produc- | seems to obtain his bleycle free of cost. All distillation had occurred, and all further ingovernment against frauds. In this connection Mr. Cullom stated that he understood one-third of the high wines produced in this country came from illicit distillation. The resolution went over after a brief discussion. The Senate adjourned at 4:10 p. m. A subcommittee of the Senate committee on foreign relations to-day examined Mr. Earl, a correspondent of several American newspapers, in regard to the condition of affairs in Cuba. Mr. Earl recently returned from the island, where he spent all his time with the Spanish forces in Havana and Pinar del Rio. He represented the condition of affairs to be intolerably bad.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Work of the Senate Finance Commit-

tee Nearing an End. WASHINGTON, April 20.-The presence on the floor of the Senate to-day of the engaged in preparing the tariff bill was The made the basis of much speculation. members of the committee were closeted for a time with Senator Vest, of the Democratic side of the finance committee, and afterwards held individual conferences with other senators on both sides of the chamber. It was generally supposed that the committee had reached a point from which the end of its arduous work could be discerned and that preparation was being made for a full meeting of the committee. This did not prove to be exactly true, but the visit was made for the purpose of ing persistent demands for changes were called on with a view to arriving at an understanding.

Among the problems which are yet unsettled are those relating to sugar, lead fested a disposition to hold out persistently for certain modifications of the schedules referring to these and other articles. The members of the committee, while not in dicating their own position or that of the committee, have thought it well to talk over these matters with the complaining senators. They are anxious to bring in bill that will command the united support of the Republican party and that will be sure to become a law. They think they will succeed, but beyond this they said little except that they expect to report the bill to the full committee some time next week. The committee say that none of the changes will be announced until all are given to the public. Members of the comnittee told their colleagues that many reductions have been made from beginning to end of the bill because of the belief on the part of the committee that some of the have listened patiently to advocates of increases, but have granted few of the re-One of the members said to-day that the bill would be a revenue bill and not a prohibitive bill.

The committee practically has agreed on a modification of the retroactive clause of the Dingley bill, which, it is hoped, will be satisfactory to the opponents of the House The wool men are still pressing for radical changes. The wool growers are not satisfied with the rates of the Mantle amendment, but want a complete change of classification and still insist that no wools shall be admitted for less than 8 cents a pound. While some changes are probabl in this schedule it is quite certain that these demands will not be entirely met.

A Feature of the Indian Bill.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal, WASHINGTON, April 20.-The Indian ap propriation bill as it was sent back to the House from the Senate provides for the practical wiping out of the Indian tribal relations in the Indian Territory after next New Year's day. That interval is given as a period of grace during which the Chickasaws, Greeks, Choctaws and other Indian tribes in the territory may make terms of peace with the Dawes Indian commission. By the terms of the bill two additional federal judges are provided and the United States courts will have original and exclusive jurisdiction over all criminal cases and all civil causes at law or equity. Not only are the Indian courts thus practically cils is greatly curtailed by subjecting all approval their legislation to the President of the United States. This important section, which is now about to become a law, provides that, on and after Jan. 1, 1898, all acts, ordinances and resolutions of any of the five tribes shall be certified immediately to the President and shall not take effect if he disapproves the

Resented by Armor Makers. WASHINGTON, April 20.-The proposition made to Congress by Secretary Herbert of a government plant for the manufacture makers refused to accept the maximum war material throughout the country. They having referred the unsatisfactory bids received recently from the armor makers to Congress, may follow up the subject with a renewal of Secretary Herbert's proposition, and have effected an organization in the di rection of a rehabilitation of an old association formed for a like purpose some years ago, with Mr. I. L. G. Rice as director of the new organization. Their argument is that the work can be better done by private enterprises and that nearly all important inventions in modern warfare are due to private inventors working outside gov-

Sugar-Beet Seed in Demand. WASHINGTON, April 20 .- The Agricul-

tural Department is being importuned from all parts of the country for sugar-beet seed. In view of the unsatisfactory prices received for staple crops during the past with sugar-beet culture. Heretofore most exclusively to Nebraska, Kansas and The Agricultural Department has sent beet seeds this spring to about thirty States and Territories. The demand comes from Onio, Indiana, Illinois, Michi Dakotas, Texas, New Mexico Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Tenbessee, Kentucky and Virginia. There have also been requests from Pennsylvania and New York. A Nebraska sugar refining company donated five tons of beet seed to the department, and the department purchased two tons additional. The supply is about exhausted, but the demand con-

The President Tries a New Horse. thoroughbred, Bismarck Jr., which was purchased for the President some time ago by a gentleman in Cincinnati, arrived at the White House stables to-day. The horse is a beautiful animal, spirited, but well broken and trained. The horse showed no tride his back. Mr. McKinley is very fond horseback riding. He does not moun owing to the crowds of curious idlers who would collect there to witness the Presi-

appointed place, where he is met by groom with the saddle horse.

National Academy of Sciences. WASHINGTON, April 20. - The annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences was begun at the National Museum to-day and will continue for several days. Two papers of interest were read, One prepared by Adelaide W. Peckham, on "The Influence of Environment on the Development of the Colon Bacillus." was presented by Mr. J. S. Billings. The second paper, by Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, treated of the energy involved in recent earthquakes. The professor compared the amount of energy involved in two of the great earthquakes of recent years - that at Charleston, where no seismographic records were taken, and that in Japan in 1891. He reached the conclusion that the extent stitute bill so as to overcome criticisms of the motion of the surface of the earth at Charleston was much greater in magnithat he would seek to secure a test on the | tude than was assumed to be at the time. pending Nelson substitute by moving at 4 | The paper was discussed by a number of the society, and at its conclusion the mem-bers called at the White House in a body and paid their respects to the President.

How Bicycles Are Sold in Australia. WASHINGTON, April 20 .- Victoria last year imported bicycles valued at \$1.478,715. according to United States Consul General Maratta, at Melbourne. The wheels sell at prices ranging from \$58 to \$145, and American bicycles are favorites. It is the practice of some dealers to sell wheels on time payment for the exact amount of the monthly suburban railway ticket, so information as to the effect of the present | that the buyer at the end of a certain time tion of distilled spirits, to what extent illicit of the leading American wheels are represented by agencies in Australia, and there formation that will aid in protecting the is complaint that the trade is overdone, receiving 30 per cent. more bicycles in proportion to population than any other coun-

Ivory Will Be Given No Support. WASHINGTON, April 20.-The United States government will not support the demand for indemnity on the British government of Edward Ivory, who was for some time a prisoner in London under suspicion of being concerned in a dynamite plot, and recently filed with the State Department a demand for an indemnity of about \$100,000. The proceedings to which Ivory was subjected, it has been found, were regular in every respect and similar in every point to those that would be imposed in the case of any foreigner or native in the United States, so there is no substantial reason for the interference of the United States

Patents Granted Indianians. WASHINGTON, April 20 .- Patents have been issued to Indianians as follows: Cornelius H. Myers, South Bend, triturating and mixing machine; Ralph S. Paxton, Arcadia, reversible pulley; Charles H. Shank, Noblesville, wrench: Martin O. Southworth Melvin H. Tyler, Muncle, lifting jack; Maranda Earnould, Stewartsville, jar holder; Charles Deweese, Fletcher, swinging gate; Anda H. Calhoun, Plum Tree, fire escape William C. Fear, Summitville, crate for shipping bicycles; Orlando F. Johnson, Grammar, poultry feeder; James W.

Knight, Anderson, pati for oysters. Australia's Output of Gold. WASHINGTON, April 20.-Australia has this year reached the hundred-million ounce line in her production of gold; that is, she has already, since 1851, produced that amount of gold, and the yield of that precious metal is on the increase. Victoria as produced 61 per cent. of this output Consul General Maratta, who submits the figures in this connection to the State Department, shows that the yield last year was 2,375,948 ounces, an increase of 16,000

ounces over the production of 1895. Mr. Holman May Recover. WASHINGTON, April 20.—Representative Holman, of Indiana, showed much improvement to-day and Dr. Burwell, his physician, now regards his condition as favorable for

General Notes. WASHINGTON, April 20 .- To-day's state-

ment of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$224,069,179; gold reserve, \$154.711,364. Senator Morgan to-day offered an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill appropriating \$50,000 to complete the imrovement of Pearl harbor, Hawaii. The President gave a reception to the members of the National Academy of

Sciences, who are in session in this city

this afternoon. The reception was held in

the East room. Prof. Walcott Gibbs, for-

merly of Yale College, who is president of the academy, made the presentations. 'OWNEY" MAY BE "STUFFED.' Postal Clerks' Dog, Recently Killed,

May Grace a Museum. WASHINGTON, April 20.-Captain Jas. White, superintendent of the railway mail service, has written to Cleveland to learn if it will be possible to preserve the body of "Owney," the famous dog killed in that city. If it is not too late the dog's skin will be stuffed and exhibited in the postal museum in this city. "Owney" was the most extensively traveled dog in the world. Originally he belonged to a railway postal clerk in the far West, who one day took him aboard of a mail car for a several hundred miles' run. "Owney" conceived a passionate fondness for travel, and never again could be induced to remain at home During the last ten years he has traveled over almost every railroad route in the country. One clerk would pass him along of each run he would be passed along again. On an average he would make the rounds of the whole mail system about once a

'Owney" had grown cross and crabbed. He met an ignominious death. Having tried to bite a postal clerk in Cleveland last Friday night he was shot by a policeman. At the time of his death Owney wore a collar to which were attached scores of badges and checks, showing the extent of his travels, He was born in the Albany postoffice building about a dozen years ago, and followed he mails since he was able to toddle. The way in which, on entering a railroad station, he would unerringly pick out the mail car from the passenger coaches and bagtage and express cars seemed to show more han mere instinct. Owney wandered about the country at his own will, and rarely remained in one place for more than a few lays. On his passages through city streets, between mail cars and postoffices, he insisted on riding on the seat beside the

The dog, upon whose collar was the words, "I am Owney, the postoffice dog, as been in every portion of the United States, and his friends sent him, a coupof years ago, on a trip around the world From Son Francisco he went via mai steamer to Yokohama, where he was well received by the mail men. In a street fight there Owney lost an eye, but killed the He went to Hong Kong, Shanghaj and Singapore, and lay on a pile of mail bags as he sailed through the Suez. He stopped at Algiers and then proceeded to Liverpool, and then came once more to the United States.

PARROT PREVENTS A PANIC By Screaming "Shut Up!" It Calma Down Hysterical Tenants.

NEW YORK, April 20 .- The domineering parrot prevented dire confusion yesterday morning in the Windemere apartment house. The building is the home of artists, poets and persons who give afternoon teas ale, the manager of the house, who generally arises while it is yet night, was aroused at 5:30 o'clock by the cry of "Fire!" and the patter of bare feet on the tiled floor, and found the haliway full of smoke. He beheld two of the tenants Mrs. Archer and her daughter, who live on the same floor, wringing their hands. "Mr. Goodale, Mr. Goodale," they said, in one breath, "the house is on fire. Shut up!" echoed a harsh voice.

'Sir!" exclaimed the frightened tenants. " It was the parrot that spoke Cenants lifted up their screens, and the parrot, in a voice strangely like that of Mr. oodale, said: "Shut up There are about sixty young women in the house, who write for magazines, sing in concerts and write poems with blue ribbons around them. They nearly stampeded but the voice of the parrot brought them to their senses, and all danger of a panic

First Vessel Through the Soo. SAUL" STE MARIE, Mich., April 20 .-The river is free of ice. The River Queen was the first to come through, arriving at